KNOX'S HATS -- KNOX has his rivals, who have their fit and who fancy that they the aforeast rivals one get up Harra equally good and cheap as the fa more standard that the fit is the trace at the great publications perfectly well that the fit place in town to pe cheap as the less forth is at his kerabilishment. No. 2-2 droadway, corner fulforest. The induction fact is cowding his place with a istemate just now, in pursuit of his dashingly beautiful fall style. Price only Four Delians.

Strangers requiring GIFTS and PRESENTS should right the extensive Beaar of H. S. Rodes, No. 439 Broadway, as every conceivable variety can be found there. Beauti hay as every conceivable variety can be found there. Beauti hay do Gramments, Fans. Card-Caues. Work Boxts and Dreasby-Cause. Kogether with Toys. Dolls and Games. suitable for all ages. Sold at the lowest prices of importation.

GENTLEMEN'S HATS-FALL PATTERNS .-Bracd to the discriminating purchaser.

BIRD, No. 49 Nassay-st., near Maiden-lane.

CURTAIN MATERIALS AND

Window Shades,
At Whylesale,
At Whylesale,
At Whylesale,
Kellyy & Feeduron,
No. 291 Broadway and No 14 Readwarned, New York, have a
full and cooker stock of Brocatciles, Satin De Leines, Worsted
Damasks, Lace and Muslin Cortains, Cornices, Gings, ke,
which are offered at the lowest prices. Window Shades —Our
stock of Window Shades is he largest in New York, and our
superior menufacturing facilities sensible us to offer those goods
less than other houses. We invite the attention of close
busers.

tan Commercial Life Inducance Company has been in suc-scould operation 37 years. Geptal and socumulating fund, 65,500,000. Application may be made personally or by sail. Geo. M. KNEVITT, Actuary, No. 55 Wall-st.

FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING,

A ALL AND WINTER CLOTHING,
For 1827-58,
At All and Mexica & Co's,
No. 441 Broadway (between Grand and Canal sis).

In the Mec's Department may be found a large and desirable essortment of Clothing, and Fernishing Goods of all kinds, adapted to the season.

The Custom Department is well stocked with the latest and most fachlenable passe, south.

The Custom repetition is most facilities before of the linear particular of the most facilities and describe. Some and good substed to all ages, from three years old and spward, for the ore moson wear.

No describe, it may be true from marked prices.

ALTRED NUTROL & Co., No. 411 Brandway.

BARNES & PARK

Have removed from No. 304 Broadway to
Nos. 13 and 15 Park-row.

Directly opposite the Astor floure. The attention of close
buyers and jobbers of Broads is invited to our immonse stock of
PATKEN MEDICINES,
at and below proprietors' prices, by the case, dozen, or long
press. Confining convolves exclusively to the Medicine busiment, we presses facilities to buildle this class of goods upon
because the fore attempted in America.

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HEGEMAN, CLARK & Co.'s

GENUTES MEDICINAL COD-LIVER OIL,
Warranted pure, and prepared from FRESH COD-Fresh
NEEL Recommended by the most eminent physicians for
consumpting &c. HEGEMAN, CLARK & CO.,
Chemists and Druggists, Nos. 165, 275, 51 and 756 Broadway. REMOVAL .- MARSH & CO.'S RADICAL CURE

TRUSS OFFICE, of No. 25 Maiden lane, has oven REMOVED to No 2 Vereyet, Aster House Trusses. Supporters, Saculder, Braces, slik elastic Stockines, and every variety of Bundages of most appared patterns skillfully applied. A female attendant in private rooms for ladies GREAT REDUCTION-RICH CARPETING.

SMITH & LOUNSEERY, No. 455 Broadway, near Gran, et offst their entire Fall Importation of Royal Wilton, Vel-ver, Tarester, Bussell, Turkes-Ply sing Ingrain Carvetting at a great reduction from recent prices.

FALL, 1857.

FALL and WINTER CLOTHING

D DEVLIN & Co., Nos. 258, 259 and 260 Broadway, cor. Warren-st. BANK FAILURES -- BANK FAILURES .-- New-DANK FAILURES—DANK FAILURES.—AGN.
Jersey, State and Eastern Bank Bills taken at par for CLOTH
186, at ROCKES & RAYMONN'S Central Clothing Warehouse,
corner of Nassau and Fultonests, opp site the Sun and Herald

SEWING MACHINES .- WATSON'S \$10 Sewing SEWING BIACHINES.—WAINS \$100 Sewing Machines are unow for sale at No. 449 Broadway. These are the only machines really suitable for family use, and their price places them within the reach of all. Persons intending to purchase a Sewing Machine will do well to examine these bousehold favorites be fore paying from \$75 to \$150 for heavy, combertone or compleated ones. It requires but one hour's unition to become studied operators. Lessons given gratis. This Machine has just been sustained by verdict of United States Circuit. Warson, Woostra & Co. No. 448 Broadway.

WEED'S PATENT SEWING MACHINE is acknowl-WEED'S PATENT SEWING MACHINE is neknowledged by all who use them, to be the best machine for families or others wishing a machine to do all kinds of work and not liable to get out of order or require repairs. It is very simple, and its use easily learn d, while for beauty and strength of its work it stands unrivaled by all other machines. It will sew with rest kity and case, on the finest lines, or the heaviest sole leather, deing work on either in a manner superior to the ordinary hand stirch, while for beauty and uniformity of the stitch, no work do to by band can compare with it. Manufacturers of Clocking will find this a very superior machine the work of which can always be relied on. Boot and Shaw Manufacturers will find Wirel's Patent Newing Machine perform their work very authorationally as well as very a. d. v. Eversh significant work very authorationally as well as very a. d. v. Eversh significant of the contraction of th

Wood's Buildings, No. 561 Broadway. Importers and Manufacturers of Gas Fixtures. The sub-cribers respectfully inform their friends and the public that bey have just opened their rich stock of Crasspatians and las Fixtures comprising all the choice styles from the lead-on manufacturers of this country and Kurope. We also take pleasure in amouncing that our arrangements or all Geods in our line are such as will enable us to offer them a manufacturers prices.

Peaches, Plums, Pears, Tomatoes, or any other

SPRAYT'S PATENT CANS, which are acknowledged to be only reliable self-sealing cans in market. Full directions preserving scoompany the cans.

Wells & Provest, Proprietors, No 215 Front-st., near Beckman M. B.—all orders by post premptly forwarded to any partitle ofty, free of expense

CURE PROM THE USE OF SPECTACLES.

Dr. S. B. SMITE'S MAGNETIC SALVE gradually restores the signt from the use of Spectacles, and removes the from the eyes.

S. B. SMITH, Electro-Magnetist,
No. 77 Caush st., near Church st.

BRAMHALL, HEDGE & CO.,

Manufacturers of Chillson's New Cose Gold Medal. Hort Air Furance. Watere us No 326 Be a way, conset of Walker-st., N.Y.

ARTHUR'S SELF-SEALING FRUIT JARS .- These are of fire and active proof a one-ware, and of thoroughly annealed class, warranted to a and hot water. They are the best in the market and the only ones to be entirely relied upon. For advertigation, and the only one of the Manufacturer. No a Plattet,

SEWING MACHINES.—All persons who want a Sewing Méchine of universal utility—one that will sew the lightest fabrics and the beaviest fabrics better than any other-the best machine for family use, manufacturing, piantation us-or any use whatever—a mechine that don't get out of order, an or any use whatever—a mechine that don't get out of order, and which an industrious woman can readily ears \$1,000 a year—can obtain it nowhere except at the office of I. M. Stronn & Co., No. 4% Broadway, N. Y.

STEARMS & MARVIN'S
WILDER PATERT SALAMANDER SATE,
Secured by the relebrated Belle Lock.
WARRANTO FREE FROM DAMPRESS.
For sale by
STEARMS & MARVIN
No. 40 MERTRY et., New York.

Was - HAIR DYE - WIGS .- BATCHELOR'S Wees — HAIR DYE — WIGS.— BATCHELOR'S

HAIR DYE is the best in the world—the only harmless and relable hair dye known—no bilisters—no fits—no burning of the safe, the result of using the many base imitations. Avoid all others as you would escape ridicalle. BATCHELOR'S Wiss and Coupers entryess all. BATCHELOR'S Hair Dye and Wig Factory, No. 228 Scondway, opposite the Park Fountain.

FINE CUTLERY.—The undersupped call the al-

ong shore will be found some of the quarter will and racetmens even imported

1 & S. Salvocks.

Store only at No. 7 Autor House.

HOLIEWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS -Counter

HUSBAND'S CALCINED MAGNESIA is free from

mpleasant teste, and three times the strength of the common Caloined Magnesia.

A World's Fair Medal and Four First Premium Silver Medals have been awarded it, as being the best in the market. For sale by the Druggists and country store-keepers generally, and by the manufacturer.

THOMAS J. HIERAVI. Particularly.

INSULT TO A LADY AND ITS CONSEQUENCES, -AT itinerast lecturer on physiology, &c., during a brief sejourn in Mount Vernon, Westchester County, last week, grossly insulted a young lady of that village. The fact being made known to her brother, he got some of his friends to entice the gay "Professor" out for a walk on Saturday night, under pretense of calling upon and introducing him to some pice young ladice soon as the party reached a retired and convenient spot, the brother and friends of the young lady whom he bad insulted divested him of most of his clothes, and inflicted a severe chastisement upon him, and thea left him to make the best of his way back to the

The Police Commissioners met at 12 o'clock yester day at No. 88 White street, but in consequence of the absence of Ges. Nye, they adjourned, without trans-acting any business, until 12 o'clock to-day.

New York Daily Tribunce

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 29, 1857.

TO CORRESPONDENTS Subscribers, in sending us resultances, frequently omit is mea-tion the name of the Post-Office, and very frequently the name of the State, to which their paper is to be send a ways mention the name of the Post-Office and State 60 notice can be taken of anonymous Communications. What ever is intended for insertion must be authoritiested by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publica-tion, but as a uncant of his good faith. We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications

The Republicans of the Ninth Ward beid s lively ratification meeting at Bleecker Buildings last evening, a report of which will be found

Controller Flagg's semi-annual exhibit of the City Finances is printed on another page. The tax-payers who were tickled in 1866 by the highsounding professions of reform and reduced ex penses ur der the administration of Fernando Wood will perhaps be edified by a careful perusal of this document, the grand summing up of which shows that while the taxes for the year previous to Wood's inauguration were \$4 800 000, they now reach more than \$8,000,000, a retrenchment the wrong way of seventy per cent.

New Election Districts throughout the city were perfected last night by the Common Council. They number 174, an increase of 38 from last year.

The Rhode Island Banks have resolved to suspend specie payments. Under our telegraphic head will be found the latest reports touching the condition of the banks in all sections of the country.

Gen. Scott's Letter on Gen. Pillow, which we copy from The National Intelligencer of yesterday, is a settler. Pillow has not only dug his trench on the wrong side of his works, but this time he has tumbled heading into it, and Gen. Scott has buried bim. There let him rest, nor offend the general postril by any disturbance of his decomposing remains.

By the arrival of the steamship Jura at St. Johns, sesterday, we have four days' later news from Europe, though with little fullness of detail, as she brought no English papers. The Indian mail, with a fortnight's later advices, had been received. The details of the massacre at Cawopore are revolting. Only four out of four hundred men, women and children escaped alive Nena Sahib, who instigated these atrocities, having been defeated by Gen. Havelock in four successive actions, with great elaughter, was descried by his troops and drowned himself. Gen. Playelock marched 126 miles and fought four actions, against overwhelming odds, in eight days of an Indian July. Delhi had not fallen. More mutinies had taken place, and Benares was thought to be in capper It was rumored that Agra was in the bands of the rebels. Central India was quiet. Sir Colin Campbell has assumed command of the army. The cholera prevailed in Northern Europe. The Moldavian elections had been carried by the friends of the Union. Consols, 904.

The effect of a suspension of specie payments by the Banks, is this: whatever the difference of value may be between specie and what, under a system of suspension, constitute current funds-notes and deposits, that is, in the suspended Banks-to the extent of that difference the suspension causes an aba en ent upon all debts falling due. It is a scheme much of the same sort with those abrogations of debts of which we read in the history of the arcient republics. It suspended bank paper is at a discount of ten per cent as compared with specie, then eve y man who wes a hundred dollars will be enabled to pay that debt with ninety; and the greater the difference between paper and specie, the less will be be obliged to pay. It is easy, therefore, to see why those heavily in debt are slways in favor of a suspension by the Banks, though, after, all, it is only those who owe more than they have owing to them who are really benefitted by such a movement.

For the same reason, it is easy to see why those ceedingly anxious to involve in the same suspension all the rest of the country. It is also evident that the interest of New York, as a whole, is decidedly, at all times, against suspension, however convenient it might be to certain deeply indebted individuals. New York, as being the center of trade, and furnishing a large part of the capital for the extended mercantile operations of the whole country, is always, on the whole, a creditor city. New-York always has more money to receive from the country than to pay to it. The payments made by New-York are to a very large extent made to foreign countries The foreign trade being mainly carried on through New-York, this creates in our accounts with the rest of the country an immense balance in our favor. From the circumstance that so heavy an amount of our payments is to be made abroad, and must be made in ap cie, or its equivalent, New York, in case of a suspension of specie payments, can never stand on the same level with the rest of the country. While the rest of the country gains all the benefits of the operation, we suffer all the loss. Our debts from the country for foreign goods sold for consumption are paid to us at the rate of 80 or 90, perhaps 60 or 70 cents on the dollar, or even less, while we are obliged to pay for those very goods 100 cents on the dollar. It is, therefore, the plain interest of New-York, as it is also the plain interest of Boston and New-Orleans, if not of Philade phia and Baltimore, to maintain the spene value for the figurdation of debts. The only argument to favor of suspending specie pay ments is that it may enable business men to go of and pay who otherwise might stop and fail. But it s just as well to give relief by way of extension or composition, as to receive only a part of a debt due as though it were the whole. Besides, those debtors who are reasy insolvent will fail just as much ut der a su-pension of specie payments as before. Undoubtedly there are many solvent houses to which very considerable indulgence will be needed to enable them to go on; but it is better they should have it on a show of assets, and after an explanation with their creditors, than to have the same indulgence extended to everybody, solvent and insolvent

The efforts of THE TRIBUNE and of a few publicspirited citizens to save some \$200 000 of the City's money from being thrust, by the joint efforts of the Common Council and the Coursel to the Corporation, into the pockets of Mr. Lowber and his secret partners, are beginning to tell. Judge Roosevelt, in a decision which we publish at length, has not only set aside the execution upon which Lowber had threat ened to seil out the City, opening the case to a rehearing; he has also taken occasion to express a pretty declaive opinion, not only as to the ground. | property she may acquire by her own industry, or movement a dangerous blow at that National Pro-

reserve of Lowber's claim, but upon the very extraordinary conduct of all the parties concerned in getting up this stap judgment.
The suit of Louber was not a mere suit for the

recovery of a sum of money alleged to be due. It was an equity suit to compel the City to the specific performance of a contract which the Controller had refused to perform, and of course open to every equitable defense. Moreover, if the city was to be required to pay, it was to be expected that Lowber would have been ordered to convey. Yet Mr. Sickles, in his report as referee, orders the money to be paid to Lowber, still leaving the title of the land, whether good or bad, in him, and without re quiring him to make any deed of it to the City. Had the referee been a mere layman, it might be esible to imagine such an oversight; but being a lawyer, bow could be fall into it? However, the baste of Mr. Sickles, the referee, to put this \$200,000 into Lowber's pocket, was hardly greater than that of Richard Busteed, Counsel to the Corporation. Though at the time sick abed, it had taken him but six days to examine and approve the title of Lowber-s title which at the very time had been pronounced bad by Mr. Justice Hoffman in a suit regularly brought before him, which judgment has since been confirmed by the General Term. Caustic, however, as Mr. Justice Roosevelt is on the means by which this map judgment was originally obtained, he is still more severe on the attempts made to prevent its being opened for a rehearing. Not only did the Counsel to the Corporation refuse to aid in this operation u nder authority of a vote of the Common Council-he did his best to defeat the proceeding, claiming for himself and the legislative department of the City Government the power of submitting at their sole discretion to any jucquest against the City.

Inder Rocevelt takes occasion, however, to inform Mr. Busteed that it is not the Aldermen and Councilmen alone who compose the Corporaton of the city. The citizens are a part of that Corporation, and if the Aldermen and Councilmen conspire to rob their constituents by voting the payment of an unjust claim, it is still free to the corporators themselves to protest against it. Neither is the Counsel to the Corporation toe mere attorney of the two Boards, as Mr. Richard Burteed seems to think, and responsible only to them; he is the attorney of the citizens, chosen by a popular vote; and moreover he is an officer of tte Court, one of whose duties it is not to allow suitors to be betrayed by their lawyers.

Fortunately for the tax-paying citizens of New-York, it does not rest in the sole discretion of the city attorney and the two Boards to saddle the City Treasury with any judgments they may see fit to submit to.

We find in The Leavenworth Journal of the 19th inst. an exposition of the ideas of the Border Ruffians as to the way in which the Kansas election is to be mausged. The Journal had not yet seen Walker's proclamation, but had heard a rumor that he intended to back up his opinion that no payment of a begus tax is necessary in order to vote by a similar exposition of the law on behalf of the President and Cabinet at Washington. The Journal is quite disgusted that the representatives of the party of non-intervention in Kansas—that is, of leaving the Border Ruffians and Pro-Slavery men to perpetrate any violences and to commit any frauds they choose-should thus have undertaken to interfere with the Kansas election. However, it does not apprehend any serious result from this interference. It progounces the opinion of Walker upon this subject, even though backed up from Washington, as extra-judicial. Toe right to determine who is to vote rests with a very different tribunal. The judges of the several polling places, appointed by the bogus County Courts, have the right in the first instance to determine who are and who are not legal voters, and, in case their decision is called in question, the appeal lies, ard lies only, not to Walker, not to the President and his Cabinet, not to Congress, but, upon the principle that every legislative body is the final judge of the qualification of its own members, to the very begus Legislature the acting members of which hold their seats by virtue of the very votes or refusal of votes complained of as illegal. Remedy against frauds is only to be asked for at the hands of the very creatures of these frauds. The only tribunal capable of setting aside the fraudulent determinations of the bogus judges is a tri-

bunal which those frauds have already packed! Monetrous as this doctrine may seem, it is never theless the legitimate and necessary result of recognizing the past bogus Legislatures as legal ones. and their acts as binding on the people of Kansas. In fact, the very opinions from Washington by which Walker in his proclamation undertakes back bimself up, are perfectly explicit on the point that whatever Walker or his employers at Washington may think about the qualification of voters. it is none of their business to say who may or may not vote. We can easily understand the disgust and diseatisfaction which Walker has occasioned at Washington by giving publicity to these opinions. It was never intended that they should thus be brought to bear on the election. It was never intended that they should be published till after the election was over; and they were to be used then-just like Walker's labored attempt in this same proclamation to exculpate himself from the fraud of the late apportionment-merely for a white-washing purpose. So long as the bogus Election Judges can rely on Walker and his dragoons to protect them by armed force in any frauds they may choose to perpetrate, it is of very little consequence what judgment Walker and the Administration may see fit to express as to the character of those frauds. Just o Mr Cars and other influential Administration Senators denounced in the strongest terms as oppressive and disgraceful the enactments of the late ogus Legislature; but this denucciation has given very little trouble to the Pro-Slavery men of Kansas, who have found out by experience that these dogs, however they may bark, never bite, and that all the clamor they make is perfectly harmless; in fact, that these condemnations are not designed to have any influence on the course of proceeding in Karsas, but are designed merely for effect else-

The last English mail has brought us a copy of the English Divorce Bill, as finally passed; and, as the subject is one of general interest, we proceed to give a statement of its more important provisions and legal consequences. This set provides four distinct remedies: one exclusively and another mainly for the benefit of the wife; one mainly and nother exclusively for the benefit of the husband.

First: A wife deserted by her husband may, at my time after such desertion, apply for and obtain an order to protect against her husband, or his crecitors, or anybody claiming under him, any

which she may otherwise become possessed of, ac'uding of course gifts and inheritances. Such as order will give her the same power over the pro-tected property as though she were unmarried, and will carry with it the right of sueing and being sued, and making contracts in her own name; but it will not discharge the husband from his liability to be aned for necessaries furnished to the wife, nor ever for torts committed by her. To bring this remedy within the reach of all who may need it, the power to grant such orders is extended to the Metropolitan Police Magistrates, and in the country to Justices of the Peace in petty sessions. Any party undertaking to seize or hold the property protected by such an order, is liable to a suit for its restors tion with damages added of double its value.

Second: Desertion for two years and upward dultery or cruelty (which latter must, however, b of a kind to excite apprehensions of personal safety) affords ground for what is called in this act judicia separation, which differs from a divorce in this first, that it may be terminated at any time by the coming together of the parties, and secondly, that they cannot marry anybody else. This remedy is open to the husband, but is intended mainly for the wife, to whom, when it is granted on her applies tion, a provision for her maintenance, technically called alimony, is to be assigned by the Court pay able by the husband, who is discharged by it from all legal liability for the wife, except that if he does not pay the alimony he may be sued for neces saries. The Court granting these separations is authorized to make such provision as it may judge proper as to the custody and maintenance of the children. This remedy is also brought within convenient reach by the authority given to the Judges of Assize—the ordinary tribunal for the trial of jury cases-to entertain and act upon petitions

Third: We come now to a remedy, that of the dissolution of marriage, for which the act makes a new court, to be composed of the Lord Chancellor the Chief Justice and oldest puisne Judge of the three common law courts, and of the Judge of a new Court of Probate, established at this same session of Parliament. But, for all preliminary pro ceedings, the Judge of the Probate Court is to sit alone as Judge ordinary, and he is also to have concurrent jurisdiction as to the two preceding reme The grounds of the dissolution of marriage are

on the part of the wife, simple adultery; but, on the part of the husband, the adultery must be incestuous (that is, adultery with any woman whom, if his wife were dead, he could not lawfully marry by reason of her being within the prohibited degrees of consanguinity or affinity), or accompanied with bigamy, whether this bigamy occurred with in or without the British dominions, or accompanied by cruelty such as would by itself en title the wife to a judicial separation, or by desertion, without reasonable excuse, for two years or upward. Rape, and the crime against pature committed by the husband, are also grounds upon which the wife can obtain a divorce. But the Court must be satisfied not only of the fact of the adultery alleged, but also that the petitioner was not accessory to it, nor connived at it, nor has condoned, that is, pardoned it, and also that there is no collusion between the parties-in all which cases, the petition is to be dismissed; nor is the Court bound to pronounce a decree of divorce f it should be made to appear that the other party has also been guilty of adultery, or of unreasonable delay in presenting and prosecuting the petition or of cruelty toward the other party, or of desertion without reasonable excuse, or of such willful neglect or misconduct as has conduced to the

adultery. The Court has the power in all cases, according to its discretion, to grant alimony to the wife either by way of a round sum or an annual payment during her life, and to make interim orders by way of alimony or otherwise. The latter power also extends to the Judges authorized to grant judicial separations.

If the husband is the petitioner, he must make the alleged adulterer a co-respondent, unless excused from it by the Court. If the wife is the pe titioner, it is in the discretion of the Court to require that the woman with whom the adultery is alleged should also be made a co-respondent. If the adultery is established, the Court is authorized to impose the whole or a part of the costs on the proceeding. Either of the parties is entitled to insist on a trial by jury. The petitioner is liable to be exemined under oath, at the discretion of the Court. but is not bound to answer any question tending to show that he or she has been guilty of adultery.

Fourth : The husband, either in connection with petition for a judicial separation, or a divorce, or y a distinct process, may claim damages against an adulterer, which damages, if recovered, shall be applied, at the discretion of the Court, for the efit of the children of the marriage, if any, or as provision for the maintenance of the wife.

The Commercial Advertiser thus persists in its misstatement with regard to the alleged resolve of the Republican State Convention in favor of the Fugitive Slave Law :

"Now, the resolution, as given in The Commercial, was copied from The Tribune, and not from its telegraphic or epistolary reports of the proceedings of the Convention, into which an error might easily creep, but from its apparently authorized or official report of the Address and Resolutions, published after the Convention adjourned. Comment is superfluous." Yes, Sir, "comment" may be "superfluous," but

correction is not. We printed on Saturday morning the resolves as reported by Mr. Field, but in the afternoon we made the necessary correction stating that, while all the rest of Mr. Field's resolves were passed, that concerning Fugitives from Slavery was stricken out. Why could not The Commercial, on Monday afternoon, make the correction which we made on Saturday afternoon? It there any use in mystifying so plain a matter? The Address and Resolves of the Republican

State Convention were but hastily considered in Committee-the day being a very busy one-and were not taken up for consideration in Convention till shout 1 o'clock on Thursday morning. They were then discussed and adopted, after striking out the one in question. Our copy reached this office at 10 p. m. of Thursday, with the Convention' emendation unmade, and was transferred direction to the columns of our next issue. That is the whole story.

The Commercial Advertiser will be delighted to learn that the party of the Old Line Whigs, so far from being dead and buried, as everybody except The Commercial has long supposed, has shown itself alive and kicking in a most unexpected quarter. A meeting has been held in Leavenworth Kaneas, in which it has been recommended to the Whige of that Territory to organize upon their old basis and to be ready to act when they are called upon. The Leavenworth Journal sees in this

Slavery Democracy-Law and Order party, se called of which the Old Line Waige of Kansas have been reckoned upon as ours and zealous sup-porters; and this alarm is increased by the olesing resolution, which declares that the Old Line Whige, "as a party, had taken no part in the dis-"graceful preceedings of Kansas," and that, "as individuals, they have ever deprecated and de "nounced them." Unwilling at this moment to lose such serviceable allies, The Lessen worth Journal coaxes them to "surren "der their prejudices" and "to fight once "more under the banner of Democracy," that being, as it asserts, the only party in Kansas " with vitality enough to combat successfully the wild fanaticiem of Lane and his followers." The Leavenworth Journal seems now to entertain much the same opinion that The Commercial Advertiser did about the time of the Presidential election-it thinks that "the cause of law and order" -Border-Ruffian law and order that is-"has claims on the old line Whigs, superior to any "other consideration at the present time." If a miracle is to be wrought, if the dead will rise, if the ghost of the old Whig party will walk, then could not be a greater occasion or justification for it than the new Border-Ruffian election fraude about to be perpetrated in Kanasa under the protection of Federal bayonets.

THE LATEST NEWS

MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH

FROM WASHINGTON.

Washington, Monday, Sept. 28, 1857. The land receipts for the last fiscal quarter are between two and three million dollars; receipts from customs, about eighteen millions.

The Attorney-General's decision against the claims of the heirs of Revolutionary pensioners, and the Secretary of the Treasury's circular against claims for duties where no protest has been filed, will save large sums to the Treasury.

The report that new diplomatic lists were makirg up has brought hosts of offi a-seekers to Washington. Among the expectar, patriots are Mesers. Burke of New-Hampshire, Orville Clarke, Ned Croswell, Cemstock of The Albany Atlas, Dick Schell, F. I. Grund, and Governors Price of New-Jersey and Porter of Pennsylvania. Mr. Westervelt's contract with reference to

building the new sloop-of-war is far advanced and will be completed in a few days. Lieutenant General Scott's letter plucks Pillow

of his last feather. President Buchanan is expected to-morrow.

To the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Sept. 28, 1857.

The Secretary of the Interior has purchased, for thuse of the United States Courts in Boston, the Masonic Temple, subject to the approval of Congress. The price to be paid is \$105,000.

BANK DIFFICULTIES.

THE PHILADELPHIA BANKS. PHILADELPHIA, Monday, Sept. 28, 1857. The Banks are pursuing the same course to-day that they pursued on Saturday.

The Girard Bank is paying out specie on five dollar bills, and the Mechanics' and Southwark on all their

clock, and the suspension will now probably become

The Mechanics' Bank now redeems notes of \$5 only The following banks also redeem fives only: The Consolidation, the Northern Liberties, the Mechanics and Manufacturers', the Commercial, the Western, and the City.

The Philadelphia Bank pays out no specie, but re-

deems checks with its own notes.

PHILADELPHIA-I p. m.

The Pennsylvania Bank is now paying out its own

notes for checks, but refuses specie.

The Mechanics' and Manufacturers' Bank is paying

All the Banks of the city have changed their cours since the opening hour. Some of them refuse to cer tify checks, but give due-bills to deposit with other It is just rumored on the street that the Governor

refuses to issue a proclamation calling the Legislature together, unless the Pennsylvania Bank is placed on a ar with the other Banks, and her notes received on eposit.

All is confusion and disorder, but it is not attend

with the excitement that has existed in former days of

Every kind of business is completely paralyzed, and it is impossible to make collections.

The Board of Trade have determined to call a meet ing for a public expression of the various business in-terests of the city, with reference to the proposed legalization of the suspensions, believing that the best interests of the community and the State will be sub-served thereby. It was suggested at the meeting of the Board this evening that where parties have notes protested only because they refuse to pay other than n par currency, it is the duty of the collecting bank or agency to have that fact made as public as the

The Presidents of the Banks have agreed to restor the Bank of Pennsylvania to a position at the Clearing-House and to receive its notes and discount liberally for their customers. Had this been sooner done there would have been no suspensions. SPECIAL SESSION OF THE LEGISLATURE.

The proclamation of the Governor to convene a extra session of the Legislature will be published to morrow morning.

morrow morning.

The proclamation saye:

"Whereas a revious financial revulsion resulting in
the suspension of specie payments by the Banks of this
and other States, and whereas, the failure of many
long established commercial houses is leading to the
destruction of confidence and to a general embarrassment and depress on in trade, and is threatening to
affect, disastrously, the credit of the Commonwealth
and the great industrial interests of the people, and it
requiring prompt and efficient action to relieve the
alarmed and sufficient geommunity, therefore, I convene
the Legislature, to meet on the 6th of October, and
adopt such measure as the present exigency requires."

The Governor has not yet determined what course
to pursue regarding a special session of the Legisla-

o pursue regarding a special session of the Legisla ture. Two Committees-one from the Banks-ar now in private conference with him. Much feeling is said to exist between the banks some, which are is corporated under the old law, and do not forfeit their charter, opposing the call of the Legislature. It is stated that if the Governor does not countermand his order, the proclamation will be issued to-morrow

THE BATIMORE BANKS.

BALTIMORE, Monday, Sept 28, 1857-6 p. m. We have no material change to report in money matters to day. The Banks in some instances re-deemed "fives" as a matter of accommodation. Specie commands a premium of 7 to 10 per cent in exchange

THE WASHINGTON BANKS.

Washington, Monday, Sept. 28, 1857.
The Trustees of the Bank of the Metropolis say

accessity of suspending specie payments for the pas-cot. The Trustees remark that they will make semp exertion to resume as speedily as possible, and the

The Bank of Washington and the Patricie both of which paid small same or Saturday, have altogether suspended specie payments.

The Savings Banks pay either in the bills of banks of the city or Virginia money, and demand the

eix days' notice from depositors.

Virginia money is selling here at a discount of per cent, and the tendency is still downward.

Business is nearly paralyzed, and ansurest me is altogether unsalable. Speaks Disputch to The N. F. Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Sept. 33, 1800 The Bank of the Metropolis of this city, and the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank of Georges the Bank of Commerce suspended to-day. To wate banks of Riggs, and Sweeny, and of Ritters Font & Co., pay in full.

> THE BOSTON BANKS. Bostros, Monday, Sept. 28-6 P. .

The announcement sent you at noon to-day that a Suffolk Bank declined to redeem the bills of him. England country banks requires modification. It is true that the Suffolk Bank refused to change seem money for individuals for the alleged reason that amount was greater than the clerks could stind in but all deposits of country money in other city bear to the Suffolk in the course of business, have been promptly redeemed during the day. The combines has he generally well protected, and will under edly retain the public confidence. There is no visible change in financial matter for

last Saturday, but there has been less e among business men. It is thought the Bash of Boston and New-England will weather the crisis Stocks are generally dall, but popular railroad in restments closed firm.

Quite a decline has been experienced in bank store Money is still scarce at unchanged rates.

THE SAVINGS BANKS OF ALBANY.

THE BAVINGS BANKS OF ALBANY,
ALBANY, Monday, Sept. 23, 1857.
There is a slight run upon the Savings department
of the Albany Banks by the small depositors the
morning, but we have not a single instance of wilddrawal of balances, except in the Savings departments, or of pressure of specie by bill holders. The
Banks seem all quiet and confident here. ALBANY, Monday, Sept. 28-6 r.

During the day quite a number of small deposites withdrew their balances from the Albany Savingo Bark, and a large number of persons gathered short the building, having no business there, but attracted by idle curiosity. The amount paid out was not large, and during the day several deposits were make, simply as an expression of public confidence in the Bank, swelling the aggregate deposits above these of any former day within two weeks, A setion was posted on the doors that the Bank wolf he kept open until 5 o'clock each day for the seem modation of depositors until further notice. Being that hour to-day the excitement began to cool down, and the Bank did not close its doors until no farther and the Bank did not close its doors until so far checks were presented.

There was no apparent pressure in any other deput-ment of business, and no call on any one of the Busi-for specie during the day, except in the cases of the Savings depositors.

THE ROCHESTER BANKS. ROCHESTER, Monday, Sept. 28, 1857-2 r. s. All is quiet here. All our Banks are paying qualas usual, and all reports to the contrary are false.

THE NEW-ENGLAND COUNTRY BANKS. The Suffolk Bank to-day refused to redeem the bill of the New-England country banks, which is the only new feature in financial matters transpiring up to

THE PROVIDENCE BANKS.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Monday, Sept. 23, 1857.
The Barks of Providence have resolved to septile payment. The liabilities of the Banks to the public are not over twenty-five per cent of the

THE BANKS OF TRENTON, N. J. TRENTON, N. J., Sept. 28, 1837.
There is scarcely any run upon our Banks the porning, and the excitement hes subsided. Some the depositors who drew specie from the Banks

All the Banks of New-Jersey, so far as advised, paying specie and stand firm.

At a meeting of the Directors of our Banks this afternoon, it was resolved to continue specie perments. The amount paid out to-day was full three fourths less than Saturday. The different Beard have expressed their ability to meet all domain. promptly.

There have been no failures among business mee to

THE BANKS OF NORPOLK. NORFOLK, Va., Monday, Sept. 23, 1857. Some feeling is manifested about the Baltimase and Philadelphia suspensions, but so far all the basis here are firm. Norrolk, Va., Sept. 28 6p. m

There have been no suspensions among our Beats Apprehensions are en ertained that a run will be made by foreign brokers upon the banks to-money, be they feel secure. THE BANKS IN RICHMOND.

RICHMOND, Va., Monday, Sept. 28, 1857. The Banks here are paying specie generally. Bit is no run yet. Both the Banks in Staunton-the Central and the Bank of the Valley-have suspended.

and they all closed with a firm feeling and a designation not to suspend. They refuse to take on each the notes of any of the suspended Virginia Banks. The Monticello Bank of Charlotteville suspended to-day, and it is reported that the Banks in the Reserved of Lynchburg, have also suspended.

THE BANKS IN PETERSBURG. PETERSBURG, Va , Monday, Sept. 28-2 p. .

There is considerable excitement here in regard the suspensions North, and some at casiness is fested by small dealers. There is no intimation of pensions here, and up to 1:30 o'clock p. m., d . nands had been paid by the banks.

ANOTHER SUSPENSION.

St. Louis, Monday, Sept. 28, 1857.

The banking-house of Durley & Barksdale and
John J. Anderson & Co. suspended temperarily the morning. THE PITTSBURGH BANKS.

PITTSBURGH, Monday, Sept. 28, 1857. The bark excitement is subsiding. The Mechanics Bank suspended this morning.

Business is entirely paralyzed.

Protesumon, Pa., Monday, Sept. 28—6 p. m.

All the banks of this city, with the exception of the Pitteburgh Bark, have expended.

The executive officers of the banks to-day adopted

esolutions in substance as follows: That the ter-The Trustees of the Bank of the Metropolis say that, the panic caused by the surpension of other banks having created much larger demands than were satisfipated, that that institution is under the painful